

CLASSIFICATION SECRET REPORT

Military Inductions and Discharges

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EVALUATION _____ PLACE OBTAINED _____

DATE OF CONTENT _____ 25X1

DATE OBTAINED _____ 1 April 1953 25X1

REFERENCES _____

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) _____

REMARKS _____

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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1. On 22 December 1952 in Warsaw, _____ red posters, 50 x 60 cm, with an announcement by the Prezydium Rady Narodowej miasta, ~~stolecznego~~ Warsaw (Presiding Board of the People's Council of the Capital of Warsaw) that the 1935 class was called up for registration. The poster indicated the registration offices and their locations and registration dates.¹

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2. On about 10 February 1953, a member of the 1917 class had to report for a reserve exercise to the district recruiting office. _____ all untrained and fit men younger than 43 years were inducted to participate in reserve exercises. These, depending on branches of service, lasted from 3 to 6 months. _____ inductees were informed by special notices of induction rather than posters. The date of induction was still undetermined.²

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3. _____ the 1929 class was discharged in the fall of 1952; the 1930, 1931, and 1932 classes served in the armed forces in December 1952; and _____ the period of active military duty was three years for all branches of service except infantry.³

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4. _____ restaurants and tea-rooms were off limits to Polish officers and soldiers and _____ pertinent checks were made by special officers who were called Oficerowie z komendy dyscyplinarnej (officers on inspection duty). Soldiers were permitted to stay in the EM's messes of their barracks installations up to 9 p.m. Officers had their own messes. There were three social categories of officers, namely officer candidates and officers holding ranks up to and including captain, and field officers and generals. _____ no soldier was permitted to leave the barracks installations after working hours unless he had

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a pass. [redacted] public restaurants and tea-rooms were off limits to soldiers and officers but [redacted] this was occasionally ignored, especially if the entrances to the restaurants were hard to observe.

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5. Prior to early February 1953, the soldiers of the Polish Army still wore their old service colors. Border guard troops wore green, KPW (Internal Security) wore dark-blue service color, while tank troops had black service color with blue-gray uniforms. Airmen had light-blue service color and blue-gray uniforms, and personnel of the Kosciuszko Div had yellow service color. The other branches of service such as infantry, artillery and AAA units wore red stripes on their caps. Soldiers wearing greenish uniforms with light-blue cap bands belonged to the Szuzba Pomocnicza w lotnictwie (Air Force Auxiliary Corps). Polish soldiers observed in Warsaw wore high-laced black shoes with fabric puttees. A limited number of units wore high boots.⁴

6. On 27 November 1952, a German member of the 1931 class residing in Zask (Q 52/O 71) was inducted at Lodz (O 52/O 93). [redacted] Germans of the 1929 class who were due to be discharged did not expect it until the spring of 1953. A member of the 1929 class who had to report for induction in Lodz on 29 November 1952 was deferred as he was the sole supporter of his family.³

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7. [redacted] a member of the 1930 class, who had served three years of active military duty, was to be discharged in the spring of 1953. Another member of the 1931 class was drafted into the armed forces in the spring of 1952 and was given his first leave in early December 1952. Another soldier of the 1930 class, who was inducted in the spring of 1950, was discharged earlier at his parents' request, presumably in August 1952.³

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8. [redacted] a German youth of the 1931 class was drafted into the armed forces [redacted] in the fall of 1952, since he had volunteered.³

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1. [redacted] Comment. The registration of the 1935 class in early 1953 is made on the basis of the compulsory service law which provides that the 18-year old be registered on the first registration. It is believed that the induction of the class will start in the fall of 1954.

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2. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] It is believed that mainly the 1917 to 1922 classes, which received no military training due to the war, are subject to induction.

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3. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] Components of the 1931 class were apparently inducted together with elements of the 1932 class in the spring and fall of 1952.

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4. [redacted]

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